Richmond Dispatch.

f.Communicated.1 Mississippi & Ohio Railroad.

VIII. COASH ACCOUNT WANTED.

antains the following:

ENGLIPTS aculus's from 1st October, to 1-1 conder, 1875.

\$5,996,110

a cash account this statement is erroin every item save one. The gross carnings of the company iled from the concurring reports of her Curbbert and Auditor Portlock

> October, 1872, to 2,193,757 39

from 1st October. September, 1875....\$9,696,035 24

The Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio and Company did not receive in cash n of \$5,470,000 by the sale of consold bonds. The company received only 44,352,82*. Adding together the gross and the gress receipts from 5,470 thousand-dollar seven per cent. gold Is will give \$13,640,388,06 as the total

on the credit side, the first entry expenses, \$5,996,110," is erro-The concurring reports of Treaathbert and Auditor Portlock show

1st October, 1871. October, 1878. 1.097,728 48 October, 1874,

on september, 1875...\$6,009,409 20 bit side, "Interest on Funded

ills last remail shows: OF PROPERTY : For ralleptember, 1871, and t med value of property, to entually absorbed by pro-account, including outlar

resents the true amount of money expled in the "Improvement of Property."

wh. The FLOATING DEET of the various

Works, as of the 30th September, 1870, so, but New York to-day may be Democratic cing debt of the Virginia and bed of the South-ide Rail-

694,431 21 as Indiana was for Hendricks alone in 1872. company of the Norfolk and Pe-.\$1,504,327 11

not of fleeting debt September that the reduction of floating debt is hiv \$427,971.57, instead of \$860,995, as

7th. The losses by the floods of 1870-'71 ounted to the sum of \$49,235.74° only. neutred in negotiating \$15,000,000 loan'

unted to \$155,069.73". oth. The discount upon the consolidated 52.82, the money received for themunely: \$1,525.647.18. This item has no been charged to profit and loss. It graid away, but money lost by the nego-

The London statement of December 15, 75, rectified in accordance with these lata, would stand thus:

.... \$ 9,696,035 24 Total receipts..... \$13,640,388 06 2.807.563 00 erty.... duction of funded debt Reduction of floating deat.
Los as by floods in 1870
and 1871.
Legal fees, commissions,
engraving bonds, tax.
samps, &c., incurred
in negotiating afteen-

Total expenditures \$13,592,099 82

ing instead of \$82,130 a surplus of since of actual cash reported by Mr.

But even this exhibit is not satisfactory the following reasons:

DAILY DISPATCH.

[Cincinnati Commercial.

the double specie standard was destroyed

3. The pretense upon which the coinag

4. When we urge that the coinage of th

until within three years, we are not propos-

6. We object to insisting upon specie re

without inflicting a public hardship cease to

8. We declare that the destruction of the

have described was a wrong that falls heavily

upon the people; that this wrong must l

righted, and that the first step is to order

he coinage of the old dollar, and restore to

precisely the power that it had through

out the history of the Government until

9. There cannot be any doubt of the pe

feet right of Congress to do this. We think

ione. We are sure that as soon as the pe

be public opinion that will compel the re-

ple are informed on this question there will

10. The question as to the effect of this

step upon the public securities is a secondary

11. It cannot be inequitable to pay secur

ies in a coin in which they were payable

when they were made. The fall in value of

material in which bonds are payable is an

neident against the effects of which Gov-

12. The first step is to coin the dollars

nd the next is to get them into circulation.

We would exchange them for greenbacks

13. Thus we would give the people real

noney instead of sham money-dollars, not

The Two-Thirds Rule.

The old Democratic rule of requiring i

convention a two-thirds vote to make nomi-

nation of candidates for President and Vice-

President was not without its uses. Doubt

ess it sometimes saved the party from de-

feat. Particularly the rule had the effect to

prevent the homination of a man who.

enough to carry a majority, yet was stub-

bornly opposed by a powerful minority.

whose lukewarmness in case of his nomi-

poard their ablest leaders and taking up

But political affairs have undergone a great

change in this country since the war. What

was wise policy in party contests twenty

years ago might be the height of folly in this

lay and time. Previous to the war political

fought upon their platforms, and the man

who was in the way of success simply had

to get out of it. Then they were thoroughly

and compactly organized and the masse

were accustomed to vote the ticket and for

any unobjectional individual for President.

no matter how obscure he might be. It only

required that there should be no active fac-

tion opposed to the nominee. But now we

are living under new skies. These are no

times for a compromise nomince in the

Democratic party-for a tertium quid or :

igure-head of a candidate, so negative in

haracter as to be obnoxious to not even th

ring-thief or the bribe-taker. On the con-

rary, the party needs a man who is not only

platform of himself but who is also posi-

tive and aggressive in his line of public

policy, and whose name would be the sym-

ool of the ideas for which the Democratic

party now contends. Such a man in nomi

uation would of himself be a tower of

strength with the people, and if any sucl

there be, his nomination at St. Louis should

not be put in jeopardy by the adoption of

the two-thirds rule, which would but bar

the strong men of the party and let down

The action of the Obio Democratic State

Convention in adopting an inflation plat-

form and proposing old Mr. Allen for Presi

dent sufficiently indicates that the folly of

a certain faction of the party may give great

trouble at St. Louis, and if strong enough

they may virtually wind up the canvass it

the Convention by presenting a ticket and a

platform which would be nothing short of

an absurdity. But such result is scarcely possible. The sympathizers with the Ohio

movement, however, though too weak to

rule the Convention may be strong enough

to embarrass the majority and prevent the

right nomination, if they be permitted to

fight under the two-thirds rule. So in the

great and needed movement from dwindling

into a farce, the Nominating Convention wil

the majority rule for all its proceedings

This would have been proper even if Ohio

had not spoken .- Danville Register.

rule. - Kaleigh Sentinel.

but do its duty to the country by adopting

the gap for pigmies.

though prominent in his party and strong

juestion. First, we demand justice.

rument cannot protect its creditors.

and destroy the greenbacks.

promises to pay dollars,

compromise men.

within three years.

storation of the old dollar.

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1876---SUPPLEMENT.

in cash from consolidated bonds \$3,789,-A Chapter on Silver. 283.09. It has spent in improvement of property only \$3,593,872.13; leaving an un-1. The silver dollar was a legal tender for expended balance of this fund \$195,410.96, more than eighty years for all sums, includwhich the company had no right to use or ing the whole period of the war and the appropriate in any other way; for the first term of Grant's Administration. charter (section 10) expressly provides that 2. This legal-tender quality was remove the funds derived from this source "shall by a cotnage regulation and a reference thereto in the Revised Statutes, and thereby

be employed in the repairs and improve-ment of the whole line." 4th. The ratio of current expenses to gross absolutely without the knowledge of the carnings is sixty-two per centum-a ratio people at large. president Mahone's letter to the foreign deemed by the creditors impossible under hadders, dated London, December 15, proper management, in view of the fact that the additional sum of \$3,393,872.13 was it was too valuable, as compared with the the verification of the proper appli- spent in repairs and improvement of the gold dollar, to circulate, of all resources since the incorpora- whole line. Indeed, it appears that during of our company, we now beg to call the five years the sum of \$9,603,281.32 was old silver should be resumed, and that it egatection to the following statement : expended for maintenance and operation, should be legal tender in all sums, as always repairs and improvements, a sum nearly equal to the gross revenue of the road, and ling any novelty. raising the ratio of expenses to earnings to

VOL. XLIX.

nearly 100 per cent. From an exhibit so abnormal, so unpre- the specie to pay in that we always had cedented in the history of railroads, the in- when currency was convertible into coin. terence is irresistible that in the midst of these accounts will be found traces of large sumption and taking from the people one of expenditures not warranted by the necessi- the two precious metals that are constituties or proprieties of judicions and legiti- tional money. mate management. This inference is corroborated by public belief and general reputation that the incessant controversies and money than "gold and silver" legal tender wars-commercial, political, and personal- it recognizes expressly the legal-tender in which the company has engaged in this quality of silver, and that Congress cannot State and beyond it, have been carried on at great expense. Some of the gravest facts in provide a silver legal-tender coin. life are judicially established by testimony as to public belief and general reputation. conviction becomes rooted, and ripens into legal proof when books, papers, and documents, which are necessary to con-

It is not surprising that the foreign bondholders have ceased to have confidence in official statements. A TRUSTWORTHY CASH ACCOUNT alone can furnish light to dispel er. 1875...... 1.782.453 43 existing obscurity. This can be procured public policy demands that it should be by the appointment of a receiver, faithful. capable, and firm, wholly unconnected with the unhappy management which has brought CONSOLIDATIONIST. calamity.

*For proof of these items, see Journal of the Hous of Delegates, session of 1874, page 445.

Why New York will Vote for Tilded. We have noticed in several newspapers, this point: If New York is Democratic enough to vote for Tilden, she is Democratic enough to vote for any other Democrat nominated at St. Louis; and per contra if she is not Democratic enough to vote for any other Democrat, she is not Democratic enough to vote for Tilden. If this be sound reasoning, we do not see why New York from 1st October, 1870. it applies as well to every other State. But 1.234.725 14 it is not good logic, and will not be until 1.279.722 22 everybody votes the ticket of the one or the other party accordingly as it is headed. Democratic or Republican, without the 1,105,947 66 slightest regard to the names upon it. Or in other words, if every man in the country has fully made up his mind, in May, for which of the candidates, Democratic or Republished accounts of the Treas publican, he intends to vote in November, gor and Auditor do not show how much no matter who is nominated by either Conthe Funded Debt has been ac- vention, then the position is sound; other-Perferce, therefore, the second | wise not. Now every voter is not a blind partisan, thoroughly wedded to one or the \$2.807,565." must be for the present other of the two great parties. There are in every State very considerable numbers of the interest to the "Improvement of voters who do not habitually cast their balmay have no fixed political principles, or they may look more to the candidate himself than his party surroundings, or they may be honestly trying all the while to vote for the best man; but however influenced, it is certain they cannot be relied upon by either party at any election. No one pretends that every supporter of Grant in 1968 or 1872, or liaves in Ohio last fall, was a partisan Republican, or that no one but straight Democrats voted for Governor Tilden or Governor Gaston in 1874. There is no doubt but that every party man in New York and every other State will vote for the nomince of his party, no matter who he is; but every candidate is not sure of the "floating vote," the Independent voters. Fortunately Governor Tilden can count on them. They supported him in 1874, and his admirable course since has bound them stronger to him. This is admitted by as Radical a jour-\$5.493.008.11 nal as Harper's Weekly, which opposes Conkling simply because he has not the contidence of these voters and can secure none 4.944.029.66 of them. We see instances of this thing every day. Governor Allen was elected in \$ 548.978.45 1873 and all of his associates defeated. So was Governor Hendricks in 1872, while in 1875 Governor Taylor, of Wisconsin, was divisions was reported, under eath of the beaten at the pelis and every other Demo-treasurer and Auditors to the Board of Publication of the least reported. We do not say it is

How a New York Republican Looks at

for Governor Tilden and for no other Demo-

crat, just as Ohio was in 1873 for Governor

Allen and not for his half-dozen associates:

and as Wisconsin was Republican in 1875 for

Governor Ludington, while strongly Demo-

cratic for the other tive officers at the same

time voted for.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

the Question. (From the New York Times, 21st. Virginia has Bourbons who denounce common schools to which colored children are admitted as perilous to the future of the sth. The "legal fees, commissions, en- Commonwealth and at variance with the raying bonds, stationery, tax, stamps, &c., decrees of Providence. The May No. of the Southern Planter and Farmer gives prominence to a letter from a person of some local importance, who lays down these prom was the difference between \$5,470,000, positions with exceptional frankness. His conceptions generally remind one of the days when Petersburg was a great slave mart, and when the right of the Caucasian per place in the cash account. It should to buy and sell the African was inculcated as of divine origin. The writer in the presents neither money received nor mo- Richmond publication now before us starts with a denunciation of the negro's claims to civil equality as "a revolting doctrine" and "an extreme experiment on human patience." He goes much further. He is against free schools altogether, for poor whites not less than for blacks. The whole system, he says, "is utterly indefensible, even without reference to the question of mixed races; it is, he adds, in irreconcilable conflict with the American theory of government, and with the Bible doctrine of parental duty and responsi-His theory is, literally, that ignobility." rance is bliss to the classes born to manual labor. We do not often meet a man who says these things outright, but there are southern Democrats without number who are not ashamed to act on the same ideas

427,971 57 when they conveniently can. THE SAME QUESTION IN ORIO. A late article in the Souther Planter and

Farmer, giving open expression to the doctrine on which such action is based-the doctrine that the education of the masses, whether white or black, is "utterly inde-48.288 24 | fensible," calculated to make them "discontented with the labors and pursuits to which they are necessarily confined," and "in irreconcilable conflict with the American \$18,288,24; a sum which exceeds the theory of government, and with the Bible doctrine of parental duty and responsibiliathbert on the 30th September, 1875, by ty." It is rarely that one meets such a frank acknowledgment of the revolting doctrine upon which southern Democratic legislation is based, though it is none the less fixed in The apparent surplus is miserably the minds of politicians who are too politic done on the 30th September, 1875, to boyes for labor, to bondholders for arthe way in which to become strong, lest they pass from the control of their pass.

The rank must be kept ignorant, the poor must be kept ignorant, the poor must be kept poor, and the feeble must never see the way in which to become strong, lest they pass from the control of their pass.

Such is the enlightened statesmanship of the current expenses from the southern Democracy in a country whose group that the southern Democracy in a country whose an injury to any one.—St. Louis Times. gross earnings, shows that the net reve- very foundation-stone is the intelligence of [No need to abolish it. Let the Convenor clear profits for five years was the masses. The past fifteen years have tion refuse to adopt it.] the masses. The past intern years have the form of funded debt only \$2,807,563, but they are persecuted and murdered there before the war, so they are persecuted and murdered there before th

due on the 1st July next.

After deducting the costs and exbes of negotiation the company received lious,—Cincinnati Times.

Scourse. It takes me a good wile to git a brunette always has the advantage of best away from the dock, but when I once strikes a brunette always has the advantage of best ing able to button her shoes with a hair-pin and put it back in her hair without wiping it. Science Monthly.

Original Reminiscences of General. Washington, AND OF THE CONGRESS WHICH SAT IN PHILA-

DELPHIA WHILE HE WAS PRESIDENT. We have been favored with the following original letter of the late Rev. Dr. Ashbell Green, which has never been published, and hence will be interesting to our readers .-True Witness.

After a great deal of talking, and writing, and controversy about the permanent seat of Congress under the present Constituion, it was determined that Philadelphia of the silver dollar was abandoned was that should be honored with its presence for ten years, and that afterwards its permanent ocation should be in the city of Washingon, where it now is. In the mean time the Federal city was in building, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania voted a sum of money to build a house for the President, perhaps with some hope that this might help 5. We argue that as we are on the return to keep the seat of the General Governmen to specie-payments we should have precisely in the capital, for Philadelphia was then considered as the capital of the State What was lately the University of Pennsylvania was the structure erected for thi purpose. But as soon as General Washingon saw its dimensions, and a good while before it was finished, he let it be known 7. We insist that when the Constitution that he would not occupy it—that he should says the States shall not make any other certainly not go to the expense of pur-chasing suitable furniture for such a dwelling; for, it is to be understood, in those days of stern republicanism nobody though of Congress furnishing the President' house; or, if perchance such a thought die enter into some aristocratic head, it was too double standard by the indirection that we unpopular to be uttered.

President Washington, therefore, rented house of Mr. Robert Morris, in Market ton, went to Europe to spend the summer. street between Fifth and Sixth streets, on During a brief stay in Carlsrube, Germany, the south side, and furnished it hand- Miss Cochran became acquainted with a somely but not gorgeously. There he lived with Mrs. Washington, Mr. Lear, his private secretary, and his wife, and Mrs. Wash- ity, well educated, and of respectable paington's grandson, Custis, making a part of rentage, although they were quite poor, he family. Young Custis had a private tutor, employed by the President, who was completely won the heart of the young engaged to attend on his pupil one hour in the winter mornings before breakfast, and with him. This feeling was mutual, and who then commonly breakfasted with the during the interviews the young man re-President and his family. The President lated the condition of things at his father's te Indian cakes for breakfast, after the house. The family was in the hands of a Virginia fashion, although buckwheat cakes cruel house-owner, who not only owned the were generally on the table. Washington's dining parties were entertained in a very also proprietor of the mills in which the handsome style. His weekly dining-day for father, son, and brother earned their scanty company was Thursday, and his dining pittance. On account of some difficulty four was always 4 o'clock in the afternoon. His rule was to allow five minutes for the man, whose name was Steinmann, cherished variation of clocks and watches and then go a deadly hatred against the Brandenburg to the table, be present or absent whoever family. might. He kept his own clock in the hall, would do everything in his power to keep just within the outward door, and always them down, although some of the greates exactly regulated. When lagging members improvements in his mill had been made b of Congress came in, as they often did, after the elder Brandenburg. He so exercised hi the guests had sat down to dinner, the Pre- authority that they were kept in poverty sident's only apology was, "Gentlemen (or and every effort they made to better their sir) we are too punctual for you. I have a fortune was overthrown by the relentless cook who never asks whether the company has come, but whether the hour has come.' The company usually assembled in the drawing-room about fifteen or twenty this country. minutes before dinner, and the President speke to every guest personally on entering

He was always dressed in a suit of black,

he room:

his hair powdered and tied in a black queue behind, with a very elegant dress-sword, which he wore with inimitable grace. Mrs. Washington often, but not always, dined separation. Then the young German, who nation would have proved fatal to his success with the company, sat at the head of the had been working in New York and Philaseveral times succeeded by throwing over- there were other ladies present, they sat on came less frequently, and finally there were at the foot of the table, and was expected to lady, who was pretty and accomplished be quietly attentive to all the guests. The enough to have won the hearts of a score of President himself sat half-way from the head to the foot of the table, and on that remained true to her first love. When she side he would place Mrs. Washington, though distant from him, on his right hand. parties stood upon their principles and Healways, unless a clergyman were present, at his own table asked a blessing, in a standing posture. If a clergyman were present, he was requested both to ask a dessing and to return thanks after dinner. The centre of the table contained five or six large silver or plated waiters, those of the ends circular, or rather oval on one side, so as to make the arrangement correspond with the oval shape of the table. The waiters between the end-pieces were in the form of parallelograms, the ends about one- received her last letter, there would be a third part of the length of the sides; and the whole of these waiters were filled with interviewer to be present—an invitation he alabaster figures taken from the ancient mythology, but none of them such as to damsel and her mother on the train, and offend in the smallest degree against delieacy. On the outside of the oval formed by the waiters were placed the various dishes, always without covers; and outside the dishes were the plates. A small roll of bread enclosed in a napkin was laid by the side of each plate. The President, it is believed, generally dined on one dish, and that of a very simple kind. If offered somehing either in the first or second course which was very rich, his usual reply was, "That is too good for me." He had a silver pint-cup or mug of beer placed by his plate, which he drank while dining. He took one glass of wine during dinner and commonly one after. He then retired (the ladies having gone a little before him) and left his secretary to superintend the table till the wine-bibbers of Congress had satisfied themselves with drinking. His wines were always the best that could be obtained. Nothing could exceed the order with which his table was served. Every servant knew

> a silence and speed that seemed like en-SOMETHING FUNNY ABOUT THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE,-The Alton (III.) Telegraph has a funny story on Hon. William R: Morrison. chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. No one laughs more heartily over it than Colonel Morrison, who says it is a true bill. Judge Baker is a Republican, and a delegate at large from Illinois to the Cincinnati Convention. The

what he was to do, and did it in the most

quiet and yet rapid manner. The dishes

and plates were removed and changed with

Two-THERDS RULE.—The Richmond En quirer and Dispatch both favor the abolistory is as follows: ion of the two-thirds rule, while the Peters "Judge H. S. Baker, of this city, who has burg Index-Appeal declares "it will be the always been a personal friend of Hon. Wilsure signal for Democratic defeat." The liam R. Morrison, relates the following ancedote, which has so much 'point' that it majority rules in this country, and it is eminently proper that it should. The two-thirds will be generally appreciated: In 1857, Morrison, then quite a young man, was elected rule broke up the Charleston Convention and Speaker of the Lower House of the Legislathe Democratic party in 1860. But for that ture. During the winter Judge Baker was rule Douglas would have been nominated, in Springfield on business before the Supreme Court. Meeting the young legislator the war right in the bud. Lincoln wanted a one day, Judge Baker said: 'What sort of a Legislature have you got this year, Morri-United States, while Douglas, but for the two-thirds rule, would have been elected by son?' 'Well, Hal, was the reply, 'you can judge what sort of a Legislature it is that more than a million. The country has seen would elect me Speaker."

heard, and felt enough of the two-thirds Tha butchers have their grand meat today. The Boys in White will weal into loin. The two-thirds rule adopted many years handsomely mounted, each with a fat calf ago, and continued by the Democratic Nahanging on either side his horse. It will be tional Convention, has been the subject of an American turnout, and no Bony-part some discussion at a few of the State Conwill appear in the parade. Shoulder to ventions recently held. We have not noshoulder, by the right and left flank, the ticed, however, that any recommendation whole body, subdivided into fore-quarters, has been made for its abrogation; but it is will shamble gallantly onward with resistless evident the matter will appear in the St. veal-ocity. The display of the pork-butchers Louis Convention. There does not appear will be in-de-scrapple-bly fine, and the beefto be any convincing reason why the rule butchers, no matter how brisk-it may rain, should be retained. It was adopted for a will display their primest rib-bons on the particular purpose, and is not strictly haroccasion, while each ox-iput will monious with the Democratic principle that crowned with a fresh becfer hat. From the majorities shall govern-requiring more present looks of the wether, which is lambthan ought to be asked. It is just as likely nintably bad, we fear that most of the beef to prove an embarrassment as to be of any that is round will be dressed all-a-mud, as service, and when it is in the way it is the French say, but if the wind chops round all will be right. But, however that may be, the motto of the mutton-butchers at least is, "Don't give up the Sheep."-Convention after the nominations of this Philadelphia Bulletin.

Norristown Herald: An old lady's criticism on the Italian statuary at the Centennial Exhibition was brief and characteristie: "La, how shocking; but they didn't

The Lover Found.

THE ROMANCE OF A WEALTHY BOSTON GIRL-HOW SHE POLLOWED THE YOUNG GERMAN. WHOM SHE LOVED IN EUROPE, TO THE WEST, AND MARRIED HIM IN INDIANAPOLIS.

[From the Toledo Blade, May 26.] For some time past the papers through out the country have been publishing the following item, which was set affoat by the Indianapolis Journal:

"A Boston girl and her mother, who are stopping at one of the hotels in this city, came West in search of a young German, to whom the daughter became very much attached while spending a few months in Europe with her parents some two years The last they heard of the young man was that he had come to Indianapolis. He is said to be poor but well educated, and the parties in search of him are very wealthy." It was the good fortune of a Blade re-

just before the departure of the western train which carried the above-mentioned party on their journey toward Indianapolis. to become acquainted with the young lady and her mother. The young lady is Miss Mary M. Cochran, of Boston. She is a remarkably fine-looking person, apparently twenty-one or two years of age. She was very stylishly dressed, and presented a most interesting appearance. Through the courtesy of one of the railroad officials who was acquainted with them an introduction was obtained, and a very pleasant interview followed. It seems that two years ago this spring Miss Cochran, accompanied by her mother and a number of friends from Bosyoung German named Charles A. Brandenburg. He was a young man of great abil-The many noble qualities of heart and head American, and she fell desperately in love which had occurred some years before this So deep was this hatred that he land-owner. At last Charles, the eldest son. determined to come to America and try to do something to help himself and family in Such was the state of affairs when the

young American lady knew him first and loved bim. Two months after they plighted their troth, and Brandenburg sailed for America, Soon after Miss Cochran returned to Boston. A correspondence was kept up for over a year following their none at ail. During all this time the admirers even in rigid, upright old Boston, heard no more of her lover she was almost erazy, and as the time grew on her suspense became almost insupportable. At last about two weeks ago, she learned through a roundabout way that the object of her affection was in Indianapolis. Slender as the hope was she determined to ascertain the truth of the report. So she and her mother left Boston for Indianapolis.

Miss Cochran said that she was bound to find her lover, and if he cherished the same sentiments he did two years ago, when they last met, and seven months ago, when she marriage; and she laughingly invited her accepted at once. Assisting the persevering wishing them success, the reporter watched the westward-bound train roll away with a sincere hope that she might not be disappointed in her search.

The wish was gratified, and the young couple who loved each other devotedly are now united for life, as the following, from the Indianapolis Journal of the 24th, will

HYMENEAL .- Yesterday the romantic courtship of Charles A. Brandenburg, of Germany, and Miss Carrie M. Cochran, of Boston, the existence of which was noted in the Journal several days ago, terminated by their marriage, Rev. Dr. Day performing the ceremony. The mother of the young lady was present.

STRIKING OUT SPURIOUS PASSAGES FROM THE NEW TESTAMENT .- The last No. of the Churchman (Episcopal) announces that the stricken out as spurious the last seven verses of the last chapter of St. Mark. These are the verses on which the "Peculiar People found their creed, and are as follows:

14. Afterward He appeared unto the eleven as they sat at meat, and upraided them with their unbelief and hardness of heart, because they believed not them which had seen Him after He was risen. 15. And He said, Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. 16. He that be-lieves and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned. 17. And these signs shall follow them that believe: In My name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues, 18. They shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover. 19. So then, after the Lord had spoken unto them, He was received up into Heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. 20. And they went forth and preached everywhere; the Lord working with them, and confirming the Word with signs follow-

It is also stated that the committee struck out, as being a false interpolation, a verse in one of the Epistles which is frequently quoted as a proof of the existence of the Prinity. The verse alluded to is supposed to be the 7th verse of the 5th chapter of the tirst epistle general of St. John-viz.: "For there are three that bear record in heaventhe Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost and these three are one.'

FUNERAL NOTES .- On Friday recently there was a funeral, and the clergyman was carried to and from the cemetery in a buggy driven by a serious Hibernian. The driver was appropriately quiet and subdued going to the churchyard, but returning, he drew a long sigh and said:

"I say that this is the road the bist of us will have to travel speedily." "Yes," answered the clergyman, "we are all liable to pass that way; you may attend

my funeral to-morrow.' Pat responded: "If yees live in Virginia when yees die, yees will see the biggest funeral iver given a mon here."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NO. 132.

MET AMONG THE MANY GOODS just pened at COHEN BROTHERS' are

fifty pieces CURTAIN LACE, in price from 15c a yard to \$50 a set. These goods were purchase at a great sperifice, and are sold at a small ad

Iso, WINDOW-SHADES aid FIXTURES: 140 dozen LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHIL-DREN'S SUMMER KNIT VESTS at 35, 45.

large stock of FRENCH and GERMAN TABLE-LINEN at a considerable reduction; Also, NAPKINS and DOILIES below usual value; 520 pieces WHITE and COLORED TARLATANS

at 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25c. for the quality for merly sold at 45c.; 00 pieces VICTORIA LAWNS at 16, 18, 20, and 25c .- the same quality heretofore sold at 25, 28,

arge stock of FRENCH and ENGLISH SWISSES. ORGANDIES, NAINSOOKS, and CHECK MUSporter, who happened to be at the depot

ACE STRIPE at 16%c .- the same quality sold last season at 37½c.; Fifty pieces PIQUES at 12½ and 25c. reduced from

40c., at 35 and 40c. fully valued at 75c.; SOLID-COLORED FRENCH ORGANDIES at 20c. never offered under 37 4c; Twenty-five pieces SOLID BLACK FRENCH CAM

BRIC at 20c. a yard sold heretofore at 40c.; 00 pieces of the best PACIFIC LAWNS (not in remnants) at 10c. a yard.

COHEN BROTHERS are offering the most elegant stock of BLACK and COLORED SILKS that was ever exhibited in this city-their prices, too, are below any ever offered before: MEXICAN MESH ORENADINES at 22c., the same generally sold at 40ci, also at 65c. worth

RON GRENADINES at 37%c. sold everywhere at 65c., at 55c, reduced from \$1. Their stock of DRESS GOODS is the most extenive ever offered before in prices from 10c. up. This part of their stock lends very great inducements. They are also offering 450 pieces BLACK AL-PACAS-the most popular brands known-at a very great sacrifice.

COHEN BROTHERS, having become he purchasers of all entire cargo of MATTING which had been selzed by revenue officials, are en-abled to sell it below any price ever known for mat-They are also in receipt of a large quantity of FLOOR OIL-CLOTH below usual price. my 29

NEW MOURNING GOODS, CAS-MAT NEW MOURNING GOODS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c.—T. R. PRICE & CO. are opening more bargains in
CASSIMERE SUITINGS for gentlemen,
BLACK and COLORED FRENCH CLOTHS.
BLACK and COLORED FRENCH DIAGONALS,
BOYS CASSIMERES and FLANNELS,
WHITE and COLORED LINEN DRILLS,
BASKET DRILLS for suits or vests,
A splendly line of MOURNING GOODS, such as
CHALLIES, TAMESE, DELANES,
CRAPES and CRAPE CLOTHS,
GRENADINES,
BYZANTINE, BOMBAZINE, &c. my 27

BYZANTINE, BOMBAZINE, &c. my 27

MAY 27.-MORE NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.-T. R. PRICE & CO. are pening new goods every hour of last importations ENTENNIAL BLACK SILKS, steperb

CENTENNIAL BLACK SILKS, stiperb;
COLORED SILKS, in plains and stripes;
BLACK BASKET GRENADINES, every price;
PLAIN BLACK GRENADINES, every price;
COLORED GRENADINES for overskirts;
WASH-POPILINS, 27 inches, 12½c.;
PLAIN MALUNGES and PONGEES;
SILK and WOOL POPILINS, all shades;
New FRENCH ORGANDIES and LAWNS;
COURTES INCOME. 100 pieces new COLORED PERCALES, lower than

PARASOLS and SUN-SHADES, every size;
PARASOLS and SUN-SHADES, every size;
CORSETS, KID GLOVES,
ECRU LACE, OPERA SHAWLS;
New line COLORED and WHITE SUITS, entirely
my 27

DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS The largest, clicanest, and most complete stock of

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, LAWNS, LINENS, CASSI-MERES, NOTIONS, &c., ever offered in the city, at prices to suit every one Call and see for yourselves.

500 pieces PLAIN, PLAID, STRIPED, BROCA-DED, and other styles of DRESS GOODS at ex-0 pieces BLACK GRENADINES at 12%, 20, 25,

35, 50, and 75c,-the cheapest ever offered; 100 pieces BLACK ALPACAS and other BLACK GOODS at the lowest prices; 25,000 yards BEST PACIFIC LAWNS at 10c. yard which are really worth 20c.;

25 pieces FRENCH ORGANDIES at 37%c. worth 50c. a yard; 200 pieces STRIPED and SWISS MUSLINS, BISH-OP and VICTORIA LAWNS, and other WHITE

GOODS, at extra low prices: 200 pieces SASH RIBBONS (from New York auction) at 25, 40, 50, and 75c. a yard, which are worth double the money. Also, a large line of KID GLOVES, SCARFS,

CORSETS, and lots of other GOODS, for which call WILLIAM THALHIMER'S. 601 Broad street. TO PRESERVE YOUR TEETH and

keep them white, without injuring them, use MEADE & BAKER'S SAPONINE DENTIFRICE. Price, 50 cents a box. Recommended by our best

lentists. For SPONGY and SORE GUMS, ULCER-ATED MOUTH, and DECAYED TEETH, use MEADE & BAKER'S CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH. It thoroughly disinfects the breath and leaves a ro-

reshing feeling in the mouth. Price, 50 cents a bot-

BOARDING.

DERSONS WISHING TO SPEND THE SUMMER IN THE MOUNTAINS can obtain

ery excellent accommodations upon reasonab runs by addressing MRS. E. L. HEISKELL, or 26-cod2 w Orlando, Nelson county. my 26-eod2w# BOARDING IN NEW YORK.—Parties proposing to visit New York during the cansular summer can secure most desirable BOARD AND LODGINGS with Mrs. SADLER (formerly of Florida), at Nos. 52 and 54 west Twenty-fourth street. The location is unsurpassed, being but a lew minutes' walk to the Fith-Avenue and other propinent hotels. Two lines of street cars, by wideh Central Park or "down town" can be reached, are within easy access.

Terms reasonable. For particulars, apply as above. my 16-fu&f4w

my 16-Tu&F4w THE ALBEMARLE FEMALE INSTI-TUTE, CHARLOTTESVILL, VA., refitted last fall with elegant new furniture at a cost of \$12,000 will receive SUMMER BOARDERS from the 1st of June to the 25th of September. No extra charge for hot or cold baths, nor for use of new ten-pin alleys. my 26-1 m

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY CO., RICHMOND, May 29, 1876. OTICE.-ALL PERSONS ARE hereby notified that NO REFRESHMENTS OF ANY KIND will be allowed to be sold inside the cem-etery enclosure on THURSDAY, June 1st, the day of the Memorial Auniversary, and that no carriages will be permitted inside from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. After this time they will be required to enter at the castern gate and leave the cemetery at its western-rate.

Dogs will not be allowed within the enclosure un der any circumstances. Visitors are respectfully re-quested to keep within the walks, and not frample upon the grass, or pluck the flowers or shrubbery in the sections.

By order of the President. WILLIAM N. MCKENNEY,

RICHMOND, May 30, 1876. PO DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS IN TERESTED IN THE QUESTION OF CHANG.
ING OR REPEALING THE CITY ORDINANCE
CONCERNING THE INSPECTION OF KEROSENE OILS, &C.—The Joint Committee on Ordinances will meet to consider this matter at the
Court of Appeals room, on Eleventh street, on FRIDAY EVENING next at 5 o'clock, when and where
you are invited to attend. ou are invited to attend.
GEORGE L. CHRISTIAN,

my 31-3t Chairman Committee on Ordinances. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, at their meeting on the 20th of June next, will elect a PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND ENGLISH. Applicants should address
A. LEYBURN, Rector,
my 18-Th&M3w Lexington, Va.

when yees die, yees die but, yeer fineral. A CARD.—At the request of Messrs.

Chaffin, Staples & Co., Real Estate Agents and Auctioners, we take pleasure in stating that in our opinion their large auction sale of lots in the "West End" on the 15th of May was conducted with unsual fairness. Every lot put up was sold to the highest bidder, and we are fully convinced that there was no by-bidding at the sale. Some of us have already been offered profits on our purchases of that day. Learning that they will have another large sale in June, we bespeak for them a large attend ance.

Bespectially,

O. A. CRENSHAW, M. D.,

G. W. SUBLETT,

JOHN MURPHY,

ALEXANDER DICK,

CHARLES H. G. LOHMEYER,

W. B. TALIAFERKO,

MEADE & BAKER,

M. S. FORD,

W. T. FORD, and others.

See advertisement on fourth page. CARD .- At the request of Messrs.

See advertisement on fourth page. my 27-codtds SUMMER RESORTS.

THE DISPATCH

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

One square, one insertion.....

CWEET SPRINGS.

MONROE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

comfort or elegance of its appointments. Since is season it has been repainted and renovated through out, and is now in perfect order.

CHARGES: Per diem, \$3; per week, \$17.50; per month, \$60. Children under ten years and colored servants half the above rates.

Parties or families desiring to make arrangements. for the season will please address as above.

CAPTAIN J. H. FREEMAN.

my 30-1m MOUNTAIN-TOP,

on the summit of the Blue Ridge (1,996 feet about the water), on the Chesapeake and Ohio railress seventeen miles east of Staunton.

WILL OPEN JUNE 16TH.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, VA.

This well-known seaside resort having been leased for a term of years by the undersigned, they have thoroughly repaired both hotel and cottages, and promise all who may visit them this year accommodations superior to any ever offered visitors by the former proprietors. The hotel will be opened on the IST OF JUNE NEXT, and having years of experience, we feel consident that no visitors will leave the plandithis year dissatisfied. We offer special rates to families who wish to spend the unonth of June or the summer with us, and will make the price to suit the rimes. For these rates apply to Major JESSE T. HUTCHESON, Fifteenth and Cary streets. Richmond, Va., or to us by letter addressed to Cobb's Island.

T. G. SEGAR & CO., my 29-2m

Proprietors.

JORDAN ALUM SPRINGS, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, EIGHT MILES FROM GOSHEN DEPOT AND FIVE MILES FROM MILLBORO' DEPOT,

ON THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD. AT THE HOTEL.

The GRAND HOTEL, BROOK HOUSE, and the COTTAGES will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10TH OF JUNE.

ors on the 10 TH OF JUNE.

The chambers are large, airy, and convenient, elezantly furnished, with gas in each room, and cona coled with the main office by electric bells.

HOT and COLD BATHS on each floor.

The MINERAL WATERS consist of alum of six
different grades, lodine-alum, and chalybeate.

The proprietor assures the public that the Jordan
Alum is more modern in all of its appointments
than any hotel or watering-place in this State.

KESSNICH'S FULL BRASS AND STRINGBAND has been engaged.

(OLD POINT COMFORT, VA).

This delightful summer resort, commanding a witer-view not excelled on the Atlantic coast; for dished with all modern improvements; gas and electric bells in every room; water on every foor; and capable of accommodating five hundred persons, is now open for the reception of guests for the summer season. Wharf one hundred yards distant, at which fifteen to twenty steamers touch daily, affording every opportunity of communicating with all points of the country. Superior beach for bathing at the door-steps. Good from MAY until NOVEMBER. Unusual facilities for beating and fishing. month or longer.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VA.

THOMAS F. GOODE, PROPRIETOR;

Dr. G. F. ADAMS, of Bultimore, Md., residen

These Springs will be open for the reception of

Per month of twenty-eight days..... 55 00 No special rates.

my 29-M&Th4w tant.

WEST VIRGINIA.

my 16-Tu,Th.&Sa1m

WILLIAM B. BISHOP, PROPRIETOR. This justly celebrated watering-place, so long and favorably known to the travelling public, will be open to visitors on and after the 1st of June.

There is no place in the mountains of Virginia so beautifully as well as healthfully situated. It has ample accommodations for three hundred persons.

Dr. D. A. LANGHORNE, of Lynchburg, resident physician.

DOANOKE RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, VIRGINIA. WILL BE OPEN ON JUNE 1ST.

MUSIC, BATHS, TEN-PINS, AND BAR.

Daily stages meet passengers at Salem, Va., on At antic, Mississippi and Ohlo railroad—distance ter les. Address
PROPRIETORS RED SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Catawba post-office, Roanoke county, Va.

DARNES'S HOTEL.

This charming SUMMER RESORT, located on the seaside, in the midst of a quiet, refined, and intelligent community, is now open for the entertainment of guests for the summer season. The TABLES will be supplied with every delicacy that the Baltimora, Norfork, and Hampton markets, and the sait waters of Virginia, can afford; and the facilities for BATHING, BOATING, SAILING, and FISHING, are ample and complete.

TERMS: \$12 per week; \$40 per month. my 20-2m J. J. BARNES, Proprietor.

FROM THIRTY-THIRD TO THIRTY-FOURTH.

[my 23-Wasow]

The atmosphere is cool and bracing day and night. The water is chalybeate and freestone. The views and scenery are extensive and as fine as any in the mountains. The tables will be furnished and served in style first-class. Horses and conveyances for the accommodation of the guests. Post-office at the betal hotel.

Passengers by the DAY trains each way will ask conductors to put them off at "Mountain-Top Sistion," immediately at the west end of the tunnel, and not at Afton, as beretofore.

BOARD: Per week, \$10; per month, \$37.50. For families remaining two or more months board will be reduced accoarding to room occupied.

Until June 15th address me at Richmond; after that at Mountain-Top. J. E. NEISWANGER, my 30-1m

TOBB'S ISLAND,

WO DAILY MAILS-TELEGRAPH OFFICE The proprietor of this popular SUMMER RESORT, encouraged by the great success of last session, has during the winter added to the already complete arrangements, until now the accommodations offered the public are far superior to any other watering-place in the celebrated mountains of the Old Dominion.

BAND has been engaged.

BOAND: Per day, \$3; per week, \$17.50; per fall month, \$45 to \$65, according to location of rooms.

Pamphlets to be had on application to Purcell, Ladd & Co.

JOHN B. TINSLEY, JB.,

Proprietor. THE HYGEIA HOTEL.

my 11-31cm

Visitors leave the cars at Scottsburg depot, Richnond and Danville railroad, where all trains are met by coaches for the Springs, twelve miles dis-

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

The WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Vircinia, whose elevation is two thousand feet above tide-water, and famious for its alterative waters and famious for its alterative waters and fashionable patronage, is now open. Charges to July 1st: Monthly, \$2 per day; weekly, \$2.50 per day; weekly, \$3 per day; weekly, \$10 per day; weekly, \$1

THE HEALING SPRINGS,

BATH COUNTY, VA.

physician.
For descriptive catalogue inquire of PURCELL,
LADD & CO., Druggists, or GEORGE W. GARY, Stationer.
my 16-Tu.Th.&SatJyl

TERMS: \$32 per mouth of four weeks, \$10

HAMPTON, VA.

HOTEL AUBRY, WALNUT STREET

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

BEST HOTEL IN THE CITY.

JAMES T. STOVER, MANAGER.

FORT MONROE